



AF / ITW

In response to Advisory Action after the filing of an appeal brief

Application No. ~~10/755,697~~ 10/775697

Appellant Xiaoda Xiao

Examiner Pranav V Khatri

Art Unit 2872

Commissioner for Patent

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

03/24/2006

Sir,

In response to the Advisory Action mailed March 10, 2006.

Following are parts of the Appeal Brief that have been revised according to your advice:

(1) Commentary paragraph at the end of the Argument that may be considered in violation of 37CFR 1.3 is removed and will be filed separately. (2) A copy of the original claims (previously presented) as appendix of the claims in appeal is added. (3) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter is revised in compliance with 37 CFR41.37 (c) (1) (V).

Appellant does not see anything wrong with the amendment of the claims.

Accordingly it remains unchanged.

Sincerely,

Xiaoda Xiao

The PTO did not receive the following listed item(s) Missing Pages

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**Real party in interest**

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**Related appeals and interferences**

**None**

**Status of claims**

Claims 12-26 (all the claims) are rejected.

**Status of amendment**

Claim 26 has been amended to be in independent form including the recitation of claims 23-25. Entry of this amendment is proper. 37 CFR 41.33 (a) (2)

## **Summary of the claimed subject matter**

An interior blind spot mirror which is mounted on the pillar of the window frame inside a vehicle on the driver's side (Fig.1, No.10, Fig.7, No.20, claim 12, 26, *Summary of the Invention*, page 8 Line 17-18, *Abstract* page 15, Line 15-16) completely eliminates the blind spot. The interior blind spot mirror includes an extension (Claim 26, *Technical Field*, page 1, Line 14 – 15, Fig. 2, No.21 ) serving as a bridge between the mirror and the base (Fig. 2, No. 23, Fig. Fig.8, No.80, Claim 13, 14, 15, 18) which can be removed from the extension. There are two ball joints on either end of the extension (Fig.2, No. 21, Claim 26, *Technical Field*, page1, last four lines,) which enable a user to conveniently adjust the mirror to a desired position. The base includes a soft pad (Fig 4. No.33, Fig 6. No.33, Fig. 8 B, No. 80, *Technical Field* page 2 Line 4 - 8) sandwiched between the base and the double stick foam adhesive (Fig.6, No.34, Claim 16, 17, 26, *Abstract*, page 15, starting from line 4 from the bottom to page 16 first 2 lines.) so that the base can fit pillars of different shapes (Fig. 4 A,B,C. *Summary of the Invention* page 8 Line 4-6, *Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment* page10, Line 11 - 16). The interior blind spot mirror also includes an alternative base constructed of soft material such as polymer which can be mounted on all shapes of the window frames inside vehicles without the soft pad being attached to the bottom of the base (Fig.8, No. 80. *Abstract*, page 15 bottom 2 lines.).

There is a mounting box on top of the base having a U-shaped notch  
(Claim 18, Fig.2, No. 23, Fig. 8, No. 70, *Technical Field*, page 2, Line 3 –  
4.) for the ball joint box on the lower end of the extension to be slidably  
affixed onto the base (Claim 18, Fig.2, No. 22, 23, *Technical Field* page 2  
Line 4, *Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment* page 10,  
bottom 2 lines – page 11, Line 1 and page 12, Line 5 - 10). In use, a driver  
of a vehicle should first mount the base on the pillar of the window frame  
on his/her left side and wait for two hours in order to let the adhesive  
reach its ultimate strength before inserting the extension of the mirror into  
the U-shaped notch on the mounting base. The interior blind spot mirror  
can be mounted on the passenger's side as well as on the driver's side.  
(Fig. 5, No.10, *Summary of the Invention*, page 8 Line 7 - 10)

**Grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal**

Claims 12-14, 16-17 and 23-26 stand rejected as obvious over DeLine 6,450,193 in view of Stern 3,741,632 and further in view of Sharp 4,244,548.

Claims 15, 18, 19 and claims 20-21 are rejected in still further view of Bury et al. 3,928,894.

Claim 22 is rejected in still further view of Manzoni 4,558,840.

## **Argument**

Appellant does not believe that the claims are obvious as, for a claim to be rendered obvious, the reasonable combination of prior art references must teach or suggest each recited feature of the claim.

On page 2 of the Office action (in the last 5 lines) it is acknowledged that DELINE does not disclose an exterior assemble adjustment, extending through the plastic mount and acting in cooperation with the frictional board for adjusting a tightness of the first ball joint against the plastic mount.

The Office Action acknowledges that DeLine does not teach “ a frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit, the frictional board located inside the plastic mount intermediate the plastic mount and the mirror; and an exterior accessible adjustment, extending through the plastic mount and acting in cooperation with the frictional board for adjusting a tightness of the first ball joint against the plastic mount; and extending through the plastic mount and into the frictional board, the adjustment part providing user-adjustment of tightness of the first ball joint against the plastic mount.” (Office action page 2, starts from line 8)

In this regard, see, e.g. Fig 3 B of appellant's application illustrating one embodiment that includes screws extending through the

plastic mount and acting in cooperation with the frictional board for adjusting a tightness of the first ball joint against the plastic mount.

The Office Action declares that "Stern teaches of a mirror being one of shatterproof glass and a Plexiglas (see Stern Col. 2 Lines 62-63) . . ."

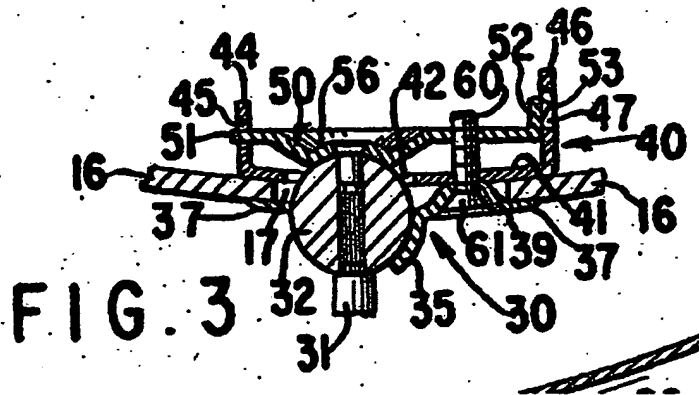
What Stern discloses in Col. 2 Line 62-63 is "An antiglare mirror according to claim 1, in which the prism surface carries a reflective metallic coating." This is about antiglare coating and not a mirror being one of shatterproof glass and a plexiglas.

Appellant agrees, however, that Stern's disclosure is a convex rearview mirror. (see Stern Col. 2 Line 43, claim 1.) In this regard, "When a prior art reference merely discloses the structure of the claimed compound, evidence showing that attempts to prepare that compound were unsuccessful before the date of invention will be adequate to show inoperability." *In re Wiggins*, 488 F. 2d 538, 179 USPQ 421 (CCPA 1971)

According to MPEP 2121.02 II, although Stern's convex rearview mirror discloses the structure of a convex plexiglas rearview mirror, evidence - *all the driving schools and road test for the driver license require a driver to be turn around to see if there is a passing vehicle hidden in the spot blind to the driver before driving the vehicle* - shows that its attempt to eliminate the blind spot is unsuccessful.

"Further," the Office Action declares, (page 3, line5) " Sharp teaches of a frictional board (see Sharp Fig 3 Numeral 50) with a centrally-located ball pit (34), the frictional board located inside the plastic mount intermediate the plastic mount . . ."

This figure is reproduced below:



The Office Action indicates there is disclosed, as part of the frictional board (pressure plate) 50, a centrally-located ball pit 34. Note that element 34 is the ball seat member 34 of the clamping assembly 30. See Sharp Fig 1-2 and Sharp Col.3, lines 15-20. Thus, element 30 does not meet this recitation of being part of frictional board 50.

In fact, the part of plate 50 best corresponding to the recited ball pit would be portion 56. But portion 56 is not centrally-located as recited. Further, the principal of operation of Sharp's disclosure is completely different from that of the appellant's invention.



Indeed, the teaching is to provide a pivoting assembly as per Col. 3, beginning at line 15: "a ball joint and clamping assembly 30 [that] comprises four principal parts in addition to the supporting ball member, namely: a ball seat member 34, a body clamping member 40, a ball clamping member 50 mounted on portions of member 40, and adjustable tensioning screw 60."

"The ball seat member 34 is a rigid piece formed with a spherically concave portion 35 to receive and cradle the outer side of the ball 32, and with substantially flat bordering portions 37 which bear and are fixed against the outer side of portions of the body wall at 16 that border the opening 17. The concave, ball cradling portion 35 has an opening 36 in its base through which the ball stud 31 extends to the mirror base top 22. The opening 36 is made large enough to accommodate the required angular adjustability of the mirror head relative to the stud 31."

See the passage beginning at line 52: "The ball clamping member 50 in the illustrated embodiment is formed as a substantially rigid yet resilient pressure plate that extends and is supported between the upstanding legs 44 and 46 of the body clamping member 42. *One end of the plate 50 is engaged pivotably with leg 44, as by being formed with a tongue 51 fitting into a slot 45 formed in that leg. The opposite end of the plate 50 is engaged loosely with the other leg 46 of the body clamp member, so as to be displaceable relative to leg 46 in the direction toward the base portion 41, i.e. toward the ball 32 and the bordering body wall*

16. For this purpose the plate 50 may be formed with an upturned end 52 from which a lip 53 is stuck out to protrude laterally into a clearance opening 47 formed in leg 46. The lip 53 has a limited range of free motion in the clearance opening 47 to limit displacement of the pressure plate 50 in the direction away from the body wall at 16. End 52 of plate 50 can be forced down into assembled position."

Claim 12 is therefore non-obvious.

Sharp's mounting base is offered for the rejection of claim 13. The Office action remarks (last paragraph on page 2): "Regarding claim 13, DeLine in view of Stern and in further view of Sharp discloses a mounting base (see Sharp Fig. 1 Numeral 20) with a mounting surface (29) for detachably mounting (see Sharp Col. 3 lines 8-14 the mounting base (20) to a surface (vehicle body), the extension arm (31) connecting the mounting base (20) to the plastic mount (10)

Sharp Col. 3 lines 8-14 reads: "The bracket 25 is first fastened onto the pad 29 and a vehicle body by engagement of the screw 27, and then the mirror base is placed over the bracket and is fastened to it by a screw 24 so that the base flange 23 presses the outer portion of the pad 29 against the surface to which the pad and the bracket are mounted.

Clearly, bracket 25 and pad 29 are two pieces fastened together by screw 27, and the mirror base is connected to the bracket by a screw 24. Stud 31 is referred to as the extension arm of Appellant's invention, (see Fig.3 A, Fig.8 B of Appellant's invention) but stud 31 "having the ball 32

fixed on its upper or free end.” (Sharp Col. 2, lines 65-66) and does not connect bracket 25 and pad 29 to the mirror base. Rather, it is screw 24 that connects the mirror base to bracket 25. Compare to Sharp’s stud 31, Appellant’s extension arm 21 (Appellant’s invention Fig.2) has two ball joints on either of the two end. And in review of MPEP 2121.02 II, Sharp’s disclosure as prior art reference does not contain an ”enabling disclosure” . . .

Thus, claim 13 is non-obvious.

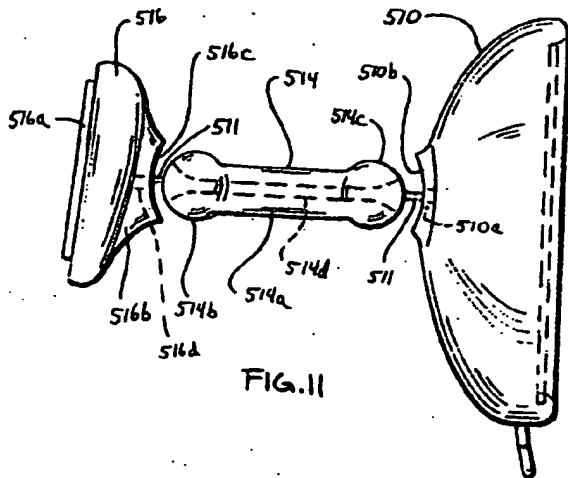
In view of the disclosed SHARP structure, even if this SHARP structure were used in a mounting base, the mounting base of the appellant’s invention would not result.

“Regarding claim 14,” the Office Action recites, (Office Action page 4 line 3) “DeLine in view of Stern and in further view of Sharp discloses a ball joint box (see Deline Fig. 11 Numeral 516b) secured to a mounting base (516) mounted within the joint box (516); and second ball joint (514b) located at second end of the extension arm (514), the second joint (514b) mounted within the joint box (516b) wherein, each end of the extension arm (514) provides a flexible adjustment point so that the mirror can be flexibly adjusted at either end of the extension arm (Col.13 Lines 3-8)

Appellant has reviewed that particular passage of DeLine’s disclosure and finds it read like this: “Preferably, passageway 514b is flared outwardly at either end of facilitate movement of the mirror wiring

as one or both ball members are pivoted within their respective sockets, thereby, substantially reducing the possibility of cutting or damaging the wiring as the mirror and or/arm 514 are pivoted relative to the mount 516."

See the reproduction of DeLine Fig.11 below:



DeLine's arm (514) is a "double ball mounting arm, which comprises a central shaft portion 514a and a ball member 514b and 514c positioned at opposite ends of the shaft portion 514a. A passageway 514d is provided through mounting arm 514, preferably through a center portion of ball member 514b and 514c and shaft portion 514a, for receiving and routing the mirror wire 511 through passageway 516d of mount 516 to a corresponding passageway 510a of interior rearview mirror 510."

See Appellant's invention Fig.2, extension arm 21 and starts at the bottom line of page 10 "...extension 21 which has a curving upper part."

DeLine's central shaft portion 514a is a straight arm. In addition,

Appellant's mounting box 22 comprises 2 screw holes 40 and 41, through

which the 2 screws 45 and 46 are used to adjust the tightness of the friction applied against the frictional board at the second ball joint and Fig. 3 B shows the plastic mount on the first ball joint, wherein, screw 43 and 44 are provided through two holes 47, 48 in back exterior 24, and 51, 52 in frictional board 56 to adjust the tightness of the friction applied against ball pit 61, or the first ball joint. DeLine's disclosure does not have the above recited features. Furthermore, DeLine's rearview mirror is of a power adjustment which is of a different operational principal from that of Appellant's invention. And in review of MPEP 2121.02 II, the reference of DeLine does not contain an "enabling disclosure."

Thus Claim 14 is non-obvious.

"Regarding claims 16-17," the Office Action reads, "DeLine in view of Stern and in further view of Sharp discloses a pad (see DeLine Fig. 2, 16a with adhesive) of resilient material attached to a bottom of the pad, the double-stick foam allowing mounting the mounting base to a side pillar of a vehicle window frame" (Office action, page 4, lines 9-15)

This feature of Appellant's invention has not been considered at all.

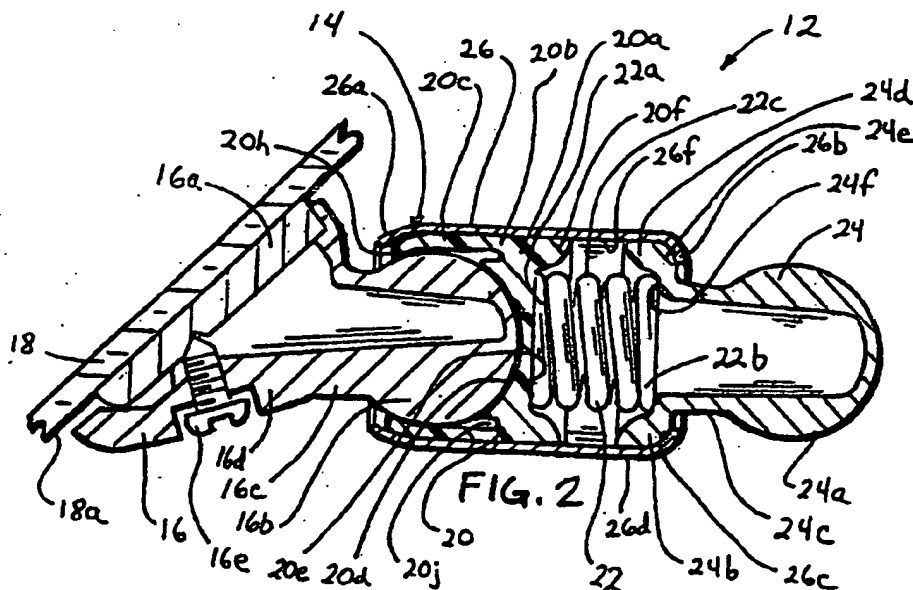
The invention is an interior blind spot mirror which is mounted, e.g., on the driver's side, or on the passenger's side. In one embodiment, the base includes a soft pad sandwiched between the base and the double-stick foam adhesive so that the base can fit pillars of different shapes. The interior blind spot mirror also includes an alternative base constructed of

soft material such as polymer which can be mounted on different shapes of pillars of the window frames without the soft pad being attached to the bottom of the base. (See Abstract and Fig. 4, Fig. 6 and Fig. 8 of Appellant's application.)

The rejection of claim 16 – 17 is found on Office Action page 4.

"DeLine in view of Stern and in further view of Sharp describes a pad (see DeLine Figure 2, 16a with adhesive) of resilient material attached to a bottom of the mounting base, the pad allowing mounting of the mounting base by fitting to different shaped vehicle pillars (Col. 4 line 48-51 and line 62-66,) and further a double-stick foam adhered to a bottom of the pad (see DeLine Figure 2, 16a with adhesive,) the double-stick foam allowing mounting of the mounting base to a side pillar of a vehicle window frame (Col. 4 lines 48-51 and lines 62-66.)

DeLine Figure 2 is reproduced below:



Mounting base 16 of mounting assembly 12 is secured to a mounting plate 16a (commonly referred to in the art as a mirror mounting button), which is secured to interior surface 18a of the windshield 18.

Mounting base 16a may be secured to the interior surface of the windshield, such as by an adhesive, or maybe secured to a headliner or console (not shown) at or adjacent to an upper edge of the windshield, without affecting the scope of the present invention.” (Deline, Col. 4, line 58-66)

Appellant has reviewed these passages and finds no mention of element 16 being “a pad of resilient material attached to a bottom of the mounting base by fitting to different shaped vehicle pillars.”

Rather, element 16 is referred to as a mounting base 16 and element 16a as a mounting plate, secured by adhesive to the windshield and not to a side window pillar.

Thus, the reference does not teach or suggest the features of claim 16 for which it was offered.

Claim 16 is non-obvious.

Similarly, appellant does not see the recited feature of “a double-stick foam adhered to a bottom of the pad, the double-stick foam allowing mounting the mounting base to a side pillar of a vehicle window frame.”

Thus, the reference does not teach or suggest the features of claim 17 for which it was offered.

Claim 17 is also non-obvious.

Claim 23 has recitations that are slightly different but still require the frictional board include a centrally-located ball pit (with the frictional board located inside the plastic mount intermediate the plastic mount and the mirror). Thus claim 23 is also non-obvious.

Appellant does not see the claim 24-25 recitations of (the frictional board further comprises two planar surfaces extending along a longitudinal length of the mirror on two sides of the ball pit) the adjustment part comprises two screws for adjusting the friction applied against the first ball joint.

The Office Action indicates that two screws would be obvious, as a mere duplication of working parts, one screw on each side of the ball pit. This does not make sense as one side of the ball pit (left side with elements 44, 45 and 51) is a pivoting point. It is senseless to place an adjustment screw near the pivoting point.

Accordingly, claim 25 is non-obvious.

The recitations of claim 26 are believed non-obvious for the references do not teach or suggest at least "the frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit comprises a screw hole on each of two planar surfaces extending on the two sides of the ball pit, each screw hole securing one of the two screws, wherein, user-adjustment of the two screws adjusts the friction applied against the first ball joint."

The Office action reads (page 5, line 9)," Claims 15, 18, 19 and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatenable over DeLine

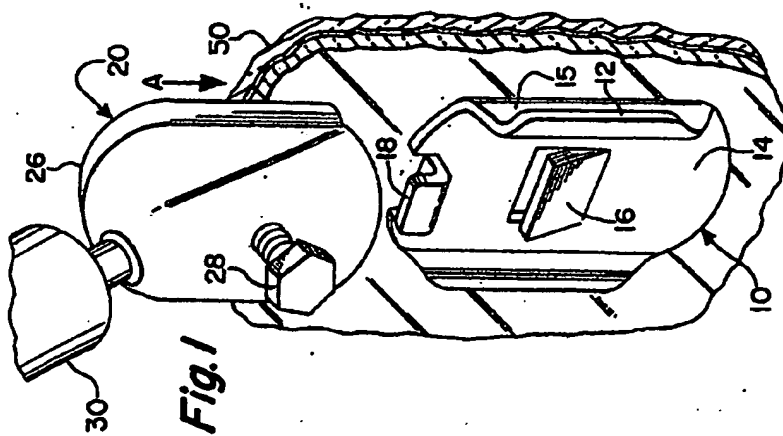


in view of Stern and in further view of Sharp and in further view of Bury et al.

According to the Office action, "Bury et al. teaches of a mounting box (see Bury et al. Fig.1 Numeral 10) with a U-shaped top surface on the mounting base (20), the mounting box (10) slidably accepting the ball joint box (20) so that the ball joint box (20) is slidably affixed within the mounting base against the U-shaped top surface." (see Col. 2 lines 50-60)

Col. 2 lines 50-60 of Bury et al. reads: "a mounting system comprising a base plate or clip 10 adhered to a surface, such as a portion of a windshield 50, and adapted to slidably receive a mounting member 20. The clip 10 will preferably be preassembled, by an adhesive bond, to the windshield 50 to facilitate handling. The mounting member 20 may subsequently be slid over the clip in the direction of the arrow A and clamped thereon through the use of set-screw 28. A mirror assembly 30 is typically fixed or removably attached to the mounting member 20."

Below is the reproduction of Bury et al. Fig 1.



Clearly Numeral 10 is not a “mounting base with a U-shaped top along the longitudinal length of the base,” but a clip with outwardly flanged shoulders 12 over which a channel shaped base member 20 is slid and fixed through the use of set-screw 28.

It makes sense if numeral 10 of Bury et al. is described as an upstanding U-shaped top, but the mounting base of Appellant’s invention is featured with a U-shaped top along the longitudinal length of the base with wedged-in edges along the major axis. (see Fig. 2. 23) With the different features recited above, the operational principles of the two are completely different, e.g., Bury’s clip 10 is adhered to a portion of windshield while the mounting base of Appellant’s invention is mounted on a side window pillar inside a vehicle, Bury’s mirror assembly is mounted by sliding it over clip 10 while the mounting box of Appellant’s invention is slidably affixed within the U-shaped top of the mounting base, mounting assembly 20 of Bury’s disclosure is fixed to clip 10 through the use of a screw set 28 against lip portion 16, while mounting box 22 of Appellant’s invention is simply slid into U-shaped mounting top 23 . In further review of MPEP 2121.02 II, Burt et al.’s reference does not contain an “enabling disclosure.”

Thus claim 15 is non-obvious.

Similarly, claim 18 is non-obvious

Claim 19 is non-obvious for the same reason.

Claim 20-21 are rejected in further view of BURY, "DeLine in view of Stern and in further view of Sharp and in further view of Bury et al. discloses the claimed invention . . ." (Office Action page 7, line 1-13) No teaching of Bury et al. is offered as to the features recited by these claims. Thus, it appears that the combination of DeLine, Stern and Sharp, together with the mere duplication of working parts, forms the bases for this rejection.

But, as discussed above, there is no advantage or motivation for the use of four screws for adjusting the friction applied against the first and second ball joints, where the pivoting arrangement of Sharp is used.

Accordingly, claim 20 is non-obvious.

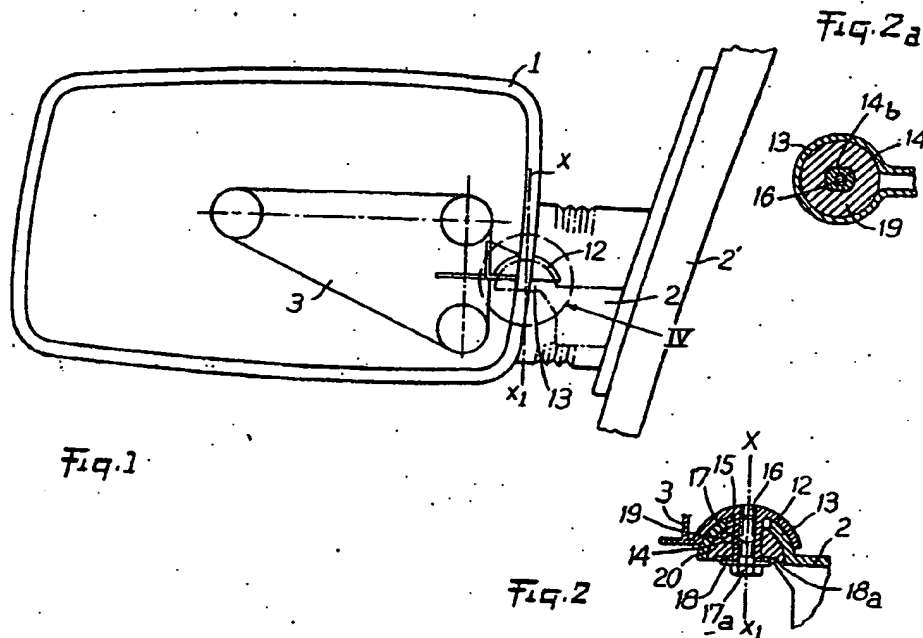
As to claim 21, the recitation compares to 26; "the frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit comprises a screw hole on each of two sides of the ball pit, each screw hole securing one of the four screws, the ball joint box comprises a frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit and a screw hole on each of two sides of the ball pit, the screw holes of the ball joint box frictional board each securing one of the four screws, ." This is a structure different and non-obvious over Sharp (alone or together with the other references). And in further review of MPEP 2121.02 II, all these prior art references do not contain an "enabling disclosure."

Thus claim 21 is also non-obvious

The office action indicates that claim 22 is rejected in further view of Manzoni (U.S. Patent No. 4,558,840). "Manzoni teaches the

mirrors assembly mounting base with a mounting surface for mounting the mounting base on either of a driver side and a passenger side pillar of a vehicle front window frame (see Manzoni Fig 1, Col. 1 Lines 45 -46 and Col. 1 lines 65-Col. 2 line 5)."

Below is the reproduction of Manzoni's Fig 1



Col. 1, line 65 - Col. 3, line 5 of Manzoni's disclosure reads:

"Fig.1 shows a rearview mirror casing 1, made in this example of plastic material, which is mounted on a support member or base 2 by way of an intermediate member 3 which consists of a metal plate secured on the base of the case 1."

"The support member 2 is secured in a known manner to the vehicle body panel or gusset 2' of the car door adjacent the window."

It is unarguable that Manzoni's disclosure is related to the exterior side rearview mirror which is mounted "on the gusset of the car

door adjacent to the window” and not on a window pillar inside a vehicle as claim 22 of Appellant’s invention describes. Note that “a side pillar of a vehicle front window frame” is separated from the car door. In further review of MPEP 2121.02 II, the reference of Manzoni does not contain an “enabling disclosure.”

Thus claim 22 is non-obvious.

All the claims are believed to be unobvious and therefore are in condition of allowance.

By the way, according to the publication of NTHSA, the conventional rearview mirrors and the interior blind spot mirror of Appellant’s invention are not of the same subject matter, (see the copy of the letter from NTHSA.)



AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions,  
and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1-11. (cancelled)

12. An interior blind spot mirror, comprising:

a mirror having one of a rectangular and an oval shape,  
the mirror being one of a shatterproof glass and a  
plexiglas,

the mirror finished with an antiglare coating,

the mirror being one of a convex surface and a flat  
surface;

a plastic mount supporting the mirror,

the plastic mount having a curving back exterior  
surface and a mounting hole in a center of the back;

an extension arm comprising a first ball joint located  
at a first end of the extension arm,

the first ball joint mounted in the mounting hole of  
the plastic mount;

a frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit,

the frictional board located inside the plastic mount  
intermediate the plastic mount and the mirror; and

an exterior accessible adjustment, extending through the plastic mount and acting in cooperation with the frictional board for adjusting a tightness of the first ball joint against the plastic mount.

13. The mirror of claim 12, further comprising:

a mounting base with a mounting surface for detachably mounting the mounting base to a surface,

the extension arm connecting the mounting base to the plastic mount.

14. The mirror of claim 13, further comprising:

a ball joint box secured to the mounting base; and

a second ball joint located at a second end of the extension arm,

the second ball joint mounted within the ball joint box, wherein,

each end of the extension arm provides a flexible adjustment point so that the mirror can be flexibly adjusted at either end of the extension arm.

15. The mirror of claim 14, further comprising:

a mounting box with a U-shaped top surface within the mounting base,

the mounting box slidably accepting the ball joint box so that the ball joint box is slidably affixed within the mounting base against the U-shaped top surface.

16. The mirror of claim 14, further comprising:

a pad of resilient material attached to a bottom of the mounting base, the pad allowing mounting of the mounting base by fitting to different shaped vehicle pillars.

17. The mirror of claim 16, further comprising:

a double-stick foam adhered to a bottom of the pad, the double-stick foam allowing mounting the mounting base to a side pillar of a vehicle window frame.

18. The mirror of claim 14, wherein,

the mounting base comprises i) a central piece of a protuberant, rectangular shape and with wedged-in edges along a major axis, and ii) a U-shaped mounting box with wedged-in sides,

the mounting box slidably accepting the ball joint box so that the ball joint box is slidably affixed within the mounting base against the U-shaped mounting box,

the ball joint box glued into the mounting box.

19. The mirror of claim 17, further comprising:

a mounting box comprising wedged-in edges on a major axis,



the mounting box provided on a protuberant central piece of the mounting base.

20. The mirror of claim 14, further comprising:  
four screws for adjusting the friction applied against the first and second ball joints.

21. The mirror of claim 20, wherein,  
the frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit comprises a screw hole on each of two sides of the ball pit,  
each screw hole securing one of the four screws,  
the ball joint box comprises a frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit and a screw hole on each of two side of the ball pit, the screw holes of the ball joint box frictional board each securing one of the four screws, wherein,  
user-adjustment of the screws adjusts the friction applied against the first and second ball joints.

22. The mirror of claim 12, further comprising:  
a mounting base with a mounting surface for mounting the mounting base on either of a driver side and a passenger side pillar of a vehicle front window frame,  
the extension arm connecting the mounting base to the plastic mount.

23. An interior blind spot mirror, comprising:  
a mirror having one of a rectangular and an oval shape,

the mirror being one of a shatterproof glass and a plexiglas,

the mirror finished with an antiglare coating,

the mirror being one of a convex surface and a flat surface;

a plastic mount supporting the mirror,

the plastic mount having a curving back exterior surface and a mounting hole in a center of the back;

an extension arm comprising a first ball joint located at a first end of the extension arm,

the first ball joint mounted in the mounting hole of the plastic mount;

a frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit,

the frictional board located inside the plastic mount intermediate the plastic mount and the mirror; and

an exterior accessible adjustment part, extending through the plastic mount and into the frictional board, the adjustment part providing user-adjustment of a tightness of the first ball joint against the plastic mount.

24. The mirror of claim 23, wherein the frictional board further comprises two planar surfaces extending along a longitudinal length of the mirror on two sides of the ball pit.

25. The mirror of claim 24, wherein,

the adjustment part comprises two screws for adjusting the friction applied against the first ball joint.

26. The mirror of claim 25, comprising  
a frictional board with a centrally-located ball pit comprises a screw hole on each of two planar surfaces extending on the two sides of the ball pit,

each screw hole securing one of the two screws, wherein,

user-adjustment of the two screws adjusts the friction applied against the first ball joint.

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